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# Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANESVILLE, WIS., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1864.

NUMBER 168.

## STATE NEWS.

**THE BROADHEAD INDEPENDENT** says that M. S. Twining, Esq., of Magnolia, recently sold to Mr. G. S. Loucks, of that village, 4,500 lbs. of cheese from his dairy. The average weight of each cheese was 90 lbs., and the quality not excelled by any of eastern make. Mr. T. is demonstrating the fact that no department of agriculture is more profitable than the dairy business.

—The *Hudson Times* and the *Hudson Star* have united, and hereafter will be published as one paper. —The *Kenosha Telegraph* says the agents who went south from that city, in the hope of raising substitutes to fill their quota, have returned as empty handed as they went. The city now offers a bounty of \$300 for substitutes, which will probably bring them.

—The *Fond du Lac Press* says: "The State Firemen's Tournament may be a good institution, but we cannot see it. The recent tournament, although a partial success so far as display was concerned, seems to have been productive of nothing but ill-feeling among the different companies in attendance." —James Ross, local editor of the *State Journal*, has been nominated for the Assembly by the Union men of one of the Madison city districts. —Efforts are being made to obtain 18 or 20 cows for the benefit of the troops quartered at Camp Randall. Donations of money are solicited for the above noble object.

**THE RICHMOND EXAMINER** of the 7th says: "We have what we deem authentic information that our whole loss in killed and wounded in the fights at Flint river, and on the next day at Jonesboro' was not a thousand men killed and wounded. This fact has one bad aspect. Those fights lost us Atlanta, and the smallness of our loss in killed and wounded proves that by generalship alone the enemy got possession of the city, in defense of which Hood had intended, as all the world knows to deliver a desperate battle. The fact is, while Hood t'ot the bulk of the Yankee army in his front at Atlanta, it was twenty miles in his rear, on the Macon road. We hope he will be on the lookout for a repetition of the movement." Another article in the *Examiner* denounces Atlanta as a miserable, uncomfortable town, of no special importance, but betrays its "sour grapes" spirit by admitting, at the close, that, "after all, it is provoking to have to evacuate even so much to the Yankee nation." In another article it discusses Seeley Stanton's recent order in which he says that the call for half a million men is in reality only for three hundred thousand, and that Grant requires only a third of the latter number to finish up his work. In view of this the *Examiner*, after sneering at the Secretary's figuring says the South must bring every man into the field, "the brave boys who have been burning to be seventeen and eighteen," and the reserves, who, it hopes, will not "count it a hard thing to stand, if need be, beside the glorious veterans now in the field."

—The *Richmond papers* publish Forrest's official report of the capture of Fort Pillow. It is dated April 26th, fourteen days subsequent to the affair, and does not say a word about the disposition of the captured garrison. The brutal wretch, or perhaps his wary superiors at Richmond did not venture to put on paper the record of the fearful butchery.

—The *New York Herald's* correspondent with the fleet off Mobile, confirms the reports of the foolish and unsoldierly conduct of General Page, late commander at Fort Morgan. When the fort was captured he had no sword, and very reluctantly gave up a pistol he wore in his belt. The cannon were found spiked. General Page said this was done on Sunday. This our officers knew to be a falsehood. General Bailey exclaimed: "General, don't repeat that. You are old enough to be my father, and I will not call you a liar or coward; but I beg of you for the honor of manhood, not to repeat that statement." It was clearly ascertained that the spiking was not effected till Tuesday morning, after the surrender had taken place.

—The nomination of a Major-General at Chicago will result about as favorably to the Opposition, as did the nomination of General Tuttle, by the Copperheads of Iowa, thinking that with a war prestige they would defeat Colonel Stone, but were themselves defeated by 25,000 majority. The people know what to expect when poor Try gets into bad company.

At a party at Brimont the other evening, a lad was "put up" as page for the occasion. After having answered the drawing-room bell several times, he returned to the kitchen, laughing immoderately. "What do you think?" he cried, "there are sixteen of them who could not snuff the candles, and were obliged to ring the bell for me to do it."

A CANADIAN newspaper, referring to the influx of sneaks from the States who cross into Canada to escape the draft, says: "They are coming, Father Abraham, five hundred thousand more, but unfortunately for you and for us, they are coming the wrong way."

—A gentleman lost from a carriage yesterday between the river and the depot, a heavy gray shawl, which the finder will receive a suitable reward for on leaving it at this office.

A REBEL FORCE of 15,000 is reported to be concentrated at the mouth of Red river, the object being, probably, to cross the Mississippi to reinforce Hood or Mobile.

**WHAT'S THE USE OF FINDING?**—In noticing the nomination of George B. Smith in this district for Congress, the *Milwaukee News* says:

The district is strongly republican, but it would not surprise us if the people there should conclude to elect a live man and a friend of the constitution in place of the present abolition incumbent.

What's the use of fibbing, Mr. News? The truth is nothing would "surprise" you more than to hear of Mr. Smith's election. We hope George B.'s chances for getting into heaven, after due repentance and reformation, are better than his prospects of being elected to Congress from this district.

Nor Much of a Shower.—According to the *Richmond Examiner* of Sept. 7th, Atlanta was no great shakes. It says: "It is mortifying certainly to have been obliged to abandon Atlanta to the Yankees—not that we attach any special value to the place, but that they do. The reverse is not so much material as moral, and Atlanta was never a strategic point, so much as a point of honor. It was once, to be sure, called the 'Gate City,' but that gate has long been off its hinges; and is one of those 'passages that lead to nothing.'"

"Until I conclude to turn rebel, I will stand by the Administration, so help me God." \* \* \* When the Administration puts its policy on paper we must support it, whatever we may think of it individually. These patriotic sentiments were uttered by Hon. Geo. B. Smith in a public speech in the capitol on the 20th of July, 1862. They deserve to be widely circulated.

THE *St. Joseph Herald* brings us the gratifying intelligence that profound quiet reigns in that portion of Missouri. The energetic manner in which the guerrillas have been pursued and hunted from bush to bush, has induced these gentry to fly to some other region.

The latest political rumor in Washington is that General Fremont is about to retire from the canvass, and Senator Wade is to take the stump for Mr. Lincoln.

The Democratic editors of Ohio are to hold a convention at Sandusky, on the 13th of October. The object is not stated, but it is said to be important.

A SAFE, containing \$15,000, was stolen from a stage-coach between Portland and Gallipolis, Ohio, on Monday last.

THE DRAFT is ordered to take place in Iowa next Monday. The State is only 1,000 in arrears.

The walls of Fort Sumter are reported to be settling, preparatory to crumbling to ruins.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE SITUATION.—The *Boston Transcript* of Thursday says: Gen. Butler passed through Boston yesterday, on his way to rejoin his command. We learn that he expresses the utmost detestation of the Chicago platform (which condemns the continuance of the war for the Union, and recommends a cessation of hostilities), as paving the way either for disunion or the establishment of a military despotism in the country, at the head of which shall be Jeff. Davis. Militarily, Gen. Butler thinks the position of affairs to be highly encouraging. If Grant had 50,000 more men to reinforce the Potomac army, Lee could either be vanquished or driven out of Virginia in thirty days. In answer to a question put by a friend, a few days since, in regard to the length of the war, Gen. Butler replied, that if the Presidential election were not to take place for two years the war would end in less than sixty days; that the Southern army was fast being used up and to save the whole Southern Confederacy it would be impossible for the rebels to bring 50,000 more troops into the field.

A TALL "YARN."—It would hardly do to tell the following story to the marines, but the *Dallas Age* gravely relates it as a fact: "Calvin Aldus, a soldier of the 7th Maine, while advancing on the rebel fortifications near Petersburg, received no less than fifteen bullets through his clothes without having a scratch. As he mounted the breastworks, a ball struck his skull, and glancing off left him senseless on the ground. While lying there no less than four charges, back and fourth, were made over his body. Coming to his senses, and the rebels seeing him move, they put several balls into various parts of his body, and to finish him, hit him on the head with a musket. Every one supposing him dead, he lay for some hours, but finally reviving, was sent to the hospital and brought to Augusta, from which place he made his escape, and got as far as Baltimore on the way to the front again, when a surgeon seeing his unfit condition, sent him back." Calvin must not only be bullet proof, but have one of the hardest heads on record.

All who believe that this is a white man's Government—that white men shall rule it, and that a white man, no matter how poor or low his condition, if he lead a moral life, is as good as any negro in the land, will vote for McClellan and Pendleton, on the white-feather man's ticket.—*N.Y. Tribune*.

A LADY'S APPAREL AND ADORNMENTS.—At the fancy ball at Saratoga, one lady, a Mrs. B. of New York, represented in her own person about \$30,000, which is briefly set down as follows: Diamond bracelet, earrings and necklace, \$10,000; white satin dress, with black lace flounces, each flounce half a yard wide, \$8,000; antique point lace basque, \$1,000; berthe of Valenciennes, \$5,000; gold watch studded with diamonds, chateleine, \$5,000.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

### RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

#### ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

##### Chicago & Northwestern.

From Chicago, 2:05 P.M. To Chicago, 12:35 A.M.  
" " 3:00 " " " 7:00 " "  
" " 4:00 " " " 8:00 " "  
" " 4:15 P.M. " " 12:30 A.M.

##### Mil. & Prairie du Chien.

From Milwaukee, 4:10 P.M. To P. du Chien, 1:10 A.M.  
" " 5:15 " " " 2:15 P.M.  
" " 6:10 " " " 3:10 P.M.  
" " 6:15 P.M. " " 4:10 P.M.

#### Arrival and Departure

of the mails at the Janesville Post Office, on and after May 16th, 1864:

ARRIVE. CLOSE. DEPART.  
Chicago, through, 2:10 a.m. 9:00 p.m. 12:35 a.m.  
Chicago and way, 2:05 p.m. 3:35 p.m. 4:15 p.m.  
Chl. & N.W. north, 4:15 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:05 p.m.  
Milwaukee, through, 2:05 a.m. 9:00 p.m. 11:30 p.m.  
Milwaukee and way, 4:10 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:40 p.m.  
Mil. & P. du Ch., west, 4:10 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 1:40 p.m.  
Southern Wis., 11:20 a.m. 3:35 p.m. 4:20 p.m.

Beloit, Belvidere, and Beloit & Madison branch, 5:00 p.m. 7:00 a.m. 8:00 a.m.  
West. Madison branch, 5:05 p.m. 7:05 a.m. 8:10 p.m.  
Overland mail from Milwaukee arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by P.M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 a.m.

Overland mail to Calumet arrives Tuesday and Friday at 11:00 a.m. Departs Tuesday and Friday at 1:00 p.m.

Overland mail to Mineral Grove arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Office hours from 7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. J. M. BUNDY, P.M.

LOST.—An overcoat circle or cape. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the undersigned. R. B. TREAR.

A PLEASANT PARTY.—Nearly one hundred couple attended the hop of No. 2, at the Hyatt House Hall, last night. The music was excellent, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

THE 40TH REGIMENT.—We learn that the 100 day men which were expected home to-day had not arrived in Chicago this morning. The probability is that they will not pass through the city before to-morrow.

SEVERE THUNDER STORM.—One of the severest thunder storms of the season passed over our city last night. The lightning was especially vivid, and rain decidedly wet and copious. Bully for the fall feed.

NAVIGATION ON ROCK RIVER.—The scow which has been in course of construction in this city, to be used for bringing firewood down the river to this place, has been launched and is ready to commence operations. It will undoubtedly have a tendency to cheapen this article of fuel to a considerable extent.

JANESVILLE LADIES SEMINARY.—There will be a meeting of the incorporators of this institution at the Book Store of Moseley & Bro. on Thursday evening, the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock. All the incorporators as well as the friends of the institution generally are earnestly requested to be present, as business of vital importance to the institution will come before the meeting. JAMES SUTHERLAND, Pres't.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Mr. T. B. Thomson, agent for H. Burton, Produce and Commission Merchant, Chicago, is in the city soliciting business for that House. The establishment is located at the corner of North Jefferson and West Indiana streets, and is having a splendid run of business. The House enjoys an excellent reputation, and those having articles to sell on commission will do well to send them to H. Burton.

THE CONCERT ON THE 20TH.—Perhaps no community appreciates and enjoys a really good concert, more fully than ours, and whenever such an entertainment has offered itself to our citizens it has almost invariably been generously patronized. We have no doubt, therefore, that the grand combination concert, which takes place in Lappin's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., will be a great success. It is under the immediate direction of Messrs. D. D. Wilson and N. H. Bennett, who are to be assisted by other excellent musicians of this city, and by several musical celebrities of Milwaukee. One of them, Prof. Abel, is the leader of the Milwaukee Musical Society, and is one of the finest singers in the Northwest. The other two are ladies who have won well deserved laurels in their frequent appearances before large audiences. From the known ability of those who are to take part in this concert, it is safe to assure those who attend that they will have a rare treat.

Tickets are now for sale at Wilson's Music store, where a diagram of the Hall can also be seen.

JOHNSTON'S NEW FAMILY ATLAS.—We would call the attention of our citizens to this magnificent illustrated work of one hundred steel plate maps. It is unquestionably the very best Atlas ever published, containing every township and village in North America, as well as being a complete Atlas of foreign countries. The letter press is entirely new, and invaluable in its character. It has a complete list of the cities, towns and villages, and post offices in the United States and Territories, arranged in alphabetical order, compiled exclusively for the Atlas. In addition to this list, it has the entire chronological record of the events in the great Rebellion, so arranged that any place of interest can readily be found upon the maps. It also has the complete new Federal census, and an excellent physical and descriptive geography of this and foreign countries.

We regard this Atlas as a standard work of localities all over the globe, but especially of the various places in the United States and Territories. An Atlas of so great merit as this, is of incalculable value in our daily reading at any time, but is especially of great value at the present time, filled, as it is, with all the various points in the South and West. The maps of the Valley of the Mississippi, particularly of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the map of the vicinity of Richmond and the Peninsula Campaign are worth half the subscription price of the work.

It also contains two ancient maps of special value; one of Palestine, and the other of the Roman Empire, in which the Scriptural and classical names of places are retained.

An Atlas like this is a sort of an illustrated Encyclopedia of the world, in which, without a moment's loss of time, we may find almost any species of historical, statistical, or geographical information desired. No student can well dispense with such an aid; and the general reader and man of business will find it a vast fund of information and instruction. In the family it will be valuable in exciting the curiosity of children to such investigations as will be improving, and it will enable parents to answer many questions which the little people are in the habit of asking, to which they too often receive unsatisfactory replies. It should be used as a "ready reference in the solution of the innumerable questions of a geographical character which constantly arise in our daily reading," and its very reasonable price will insure it a welcome reception into our families.

The agent, Mr. King, is here. We trust that the volume will meet the extensive patronage which its merits deserve.

MADISON, August 29, 1864.  
I have examined Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas, and take pleasure in recommending it as a work of great value to all who desire correctness and minuteness of detail in an atlas. The work contains very much statistical information which will highly commend it. J. L. PICKARD, Sept 13d 64 State Supt. Public Instruction.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

PICTURES.—Go to Clark's if you want good pictures. July 15d 64 2m

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious at the Philadelphia Drug Store, may 23d 64 572

especially of great value at the present time, filled, as it is, with all the various points in the South and West. The maps of the Valley of the Mississippi, particularly of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the map of the vicinity of Richmond and the Peninsula Campaign are worth half the subscription price of the work.

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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
**W. W. FIELD.** **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**Geo. C. Northrup.**  
2nd—**Jonathan Bowman.**  
3rd—**Allen Worden.**  
4th—**Henry J. Turner.**  
5th—**W. J. Bell.**  
6th—**A. S. McCall.**

FOR CONGRESS—2nd District  
**I. C. Sloan.**

FOR SENATOR,  
17th Dist.—**Wm. A. Lawrence.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,  
1st Dist.—**Dan L. Johnson,** of Union,  
5th Dist.—**John B. Cassaday.**

Union Republican County Nomination.

For Sheriff—**Thomas Parle.**  
For Register of Deeds—**C. K. Kuehler.**  
County Treasurer—**Samuel Holdredge, Jr.**  
Clerk of the Court—**Samuel L. James.**  
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**Levi Alden.**  
District Attorney—**John R. Bennett.**  
County Surveyor—**S. D. Locke.**  
Coroner—**S. C. Burnham.**

The Electoral Vote.

The number of electoral votes to be cast in November, including that of West Virginia, and omitting, as per vote of congress, those of the seceded States which are said to have been restored to the Union, is 231. They are apportioned as follows:

California	5	Minnesota	3
Colorado	3	Missouri	10
Connecticut	5	New Hampshire	3
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
District of Columbia	3	New York	20
Florida	5	Ohio	12
Georgia	5	Pennsylvania	23
Idaho	3	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	5	South Carolina	7
Kansas	5	Tennessee	7
Kentucky	5	Vermont	3
Louisiana	5	West Virginia	4
Maine	3	Wisconsin	5
Maryland	5		
Massachusetts	11		
Michigan	10		

Total 231

Number required for election 126

The popular vote in the loyal States in 1860 for President was, Lincoln, 1,055,018. The Douglas and Breckinridge vote combined was 2,024,040, leaving Mr. Lincoln in a popular minority of 159,427. In 1862 the popular vote in State elections was, Democracy, 1,486,546; Republican, 1,533,909; Republican majority, 47,353. In 1863 the Democratic vote was 1,313,001; Republican, 1,665,949, without counting the soldiers vote.

Who is a Temperance Man.—Not him who takes wine and ale and cider, and offers them to his friends as an article of hospitality, or furnishes his table with them as a part of his bill of fare. Not the man who is "all right" himself, has done enough for the cause in days past, and very complacently stands aloof from all efforts now.

Not the man who gives the temperance meeting the cold shoulder, who has heard lectures enough, and who regards the subject as old, hackneyed and worn out. Not the man who expects the Prohibition Law will cure all the evils of Intemperance, while he sits still and does nothing. Not the man who refuses to aid in enforcing the Law, says it does more harm than good, and wishes it was repealed. Not the man who says he is a temperance man, while he does nothing to promote the cause, or encourage those who are laboring.

Reader, what have you done?—What are you doing to check this evil?—To save the young?—To stop the traffic?—To save yourself? Who is a temperance man?

THE ELEVENTH HOUR.—The Richmond Examiner, of Tuesday last, says: "The prospects of the Confederacy were never brighter than at this moment, if she deserves success and is resolved to win it; never so gloomy if, tired of the struggle and unworthy of independence, her resolution and zeal fade, and she turn to the South. The Examiner adds that 'in all probability the next sixty days will in fact decide the contest.'"

We knew that the Confederacy was waiting. That its sun, if it ever had any sun, was about to set, and that the whole concern would quickly be swallowed up in darkness. But we had hardly imagined that it had already reached its eleventh hour. That hour, in the old Jewish division of time, from which we derive the phrase, was according to our mode of reckoning, equivalent to five o'clock in the afternoon, or but one before the day's close. This is the hour at which the Southern Confederacy has already arrived. Eleven of its hours are gone, and but one remains. It must soon be numbered among the things that were.—N. Y. Times.

How the Mex. Fed. Ex. was extremely gratifying to every lover of his country to note the promptness with which the great Union host sprung to arms yesterday as the sound of the enemy's guns broke upon their ears. They had previously been like a camp at ease, ready for the enemy, but not knowing in what shape he would come. But the announcement of the Chicago nomination and platform was like the beating of the long roll to an army, and instantly the line of battle was formed. It was just as we said it would be weeks ago. The apathy of the Union party was not from any dissatisfaction with their candidates or platform, but simply because there was absolutely nothing to oppose. It was wonderful to see how all bickering was hushed, and a common cause made an unbroken front against a common foe. From this day forth the Union party will be no more divided in its name.—Brooklyn Union, 1st inst.

TIME'S CHANGES.—While in Portugal country the other day, we failed to find a single McClellan man, and we talked with both Republicans and Democrats. They were unanimous for Lincoln. Among those at Placer are such old Democratic wheel-horses as Judge Strope, John Stampf, A. B. Elliott and J. R. Halliday. When men no longer party for country, there can be no doubt as to their patriotism.

We don't believe that the returned soldier, in either country, who has served two years or more—whether Democrat or Republican, foreign born or native—that will support McClellan. All are hearty and zealous in their adhesion to the government as now constituted, in its efforts to hunt the rebels and win a permanent peace.—Wood County Reporter.

Who is McClellan.—The first ever heard of McClellan, his friend Jeff. Davis, sent him to the Crimea in 1854, on a tour of observation, and the last heard of him the friends of Jeff. Davis nominated him for the Presidency.—Rock Island Union.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD AT AUBURN, NEW YORK, SEPT. 3, 1864.

The Victory at Atlanta—The Presidential Election—The Chicago Convention—The Slavery Question.

Concluded.

I shall now go further and prove to you that they not only have a common policy, and a common aim, but that they have a common way of defending it, but they have a common way of attacking it. You know that when the Chicago Convention was approaching in July last, Geo. N. Sanders, Clement C. Clay and J. P. Holcomb, appeared at the Clinton House, on the Canada bank of the Niagara river, fully invested with the confidence and acquiescence of the purpose of Jeff. Davis and his Confederates at Richmond. You know, also, that Chicago Democrats resorted there in considerable numbers to confer with these emissaries of Jeff. Davis.

Here is the fruit of that conference, and no one can deny the authority of my evidence. It is extracted from the London Times, the common organ of all the enemies of the United States. The New York correspondent of the London Times, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of August 8, says:

"Clinton House has become a centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern secessionists, which proposals of withdrawal of differences from the settlement of the sword."

The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a candidate for the Presidency on a platform of an armistice and a convention of States, and to thwart by all possible means the efforts of Mr. Lincoln for re-election.

Mark now, that on the 8th of August, 1864, Northern Democrats and Richmond agents agreed upon three things to be done at Chicago, namely:

First, A withdrawal of the difference between the Government and the insurgents, from the arbitration of the sword.

Second, A nomination for President of the United States on a platform of an armistice, and ultimately a convention of those States.

Third, To thwart by all possible means the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

Such a conference, here in a neutral country between professedly loyal citizens of the United States and the agents of the Richmond traitors in arms, has a very serious and important result. But let that pass. Political elections must be free, and therefore they justify extensive many extravagances.

We have now seen what the agents of Pompey and Caesar agreed at Niagara that Pompey should do at Chicago. Here is what he actually did:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and the public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the General Union of the States.

The Democracy at Chicago did there just what had been agreed upon by the Richmond agents at Niagara. Namely, they pronounced for an abandonment of the military defence of the Union against the insurgents, with a view to an ultimate National Convention, and the defeat of the election of Abraham Lincoln.

That is to say, they proposed to eject Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair at Washington on the 4th of March next, and at the same time leave the usurper Davis unseated, secure and unmolested in his seat at Richmond, with a view to an ultimate convention of States, which that usurper's Constitution will allow no one of the insurgent States to enter. What now, if there be no convention at all, or if the convention fail to agree on a submission to the Federal authority? Jefferson Davis then remains in authority, his confederacy established and the Union with all its glories is gone forever. Nay more, if such a thing could happen as that the Chicago candidate, nominated upon such an agreement should be elected President of the United States on the first Tuesday of November next, who can vouch for the safety of the country against the rebels during the interval which must elapse before the administration could constitutionally come into power? It seems to me that such an election would tend equally to demoralize the Union and to invite the insurgents to renew their efforts for its destruction.

THE COMPACT APPROVED.

It remains for me now only to give you the proof, that although the way in which the Chicago Democracy did what had been agreed upon in their behalf at Niagara, was not altogether satisfactory, yet what they actually did, was accepted as a full execution of the previous compact. Mr. Seward here read the following intercepted dispatch from George Sanders:

St. Catherine's, C. W., Sept. 1.  
To Hon. Wm. Hallifax:  
Platform and Presidential nominee unsatisfactory. Vice President and speeches satisfactory. Tell Philmore not to oppose. [Signed] Geo. N. Sanders.

D. Wier is a Richmond accomplice at Halifax, and Philmore is understood to be the conductor of the insurgent organ in London.

Here, then, we have a nomination and a platform which were made by treaty formally contracted between the Democratic traitors at Richmond and the Democratic opposition at Chicago, signed, sealed, attested and delivered in the presence of the London Times, and already ratified at Richmond. "By Heaven, you've got them." Got them, to be sure you've got them, my friends. They say I am always too sanguine of the success of national candidates and of the national arms. But it seems to me that the very best evidence in all our loyal camp will take no courage, and become heroic when he sees that the last hope of the rebellion hangs upon the ratification of this abominable and detestable compact by the American people.

Yes, you have got them: but how did you get them? Not by any skill or art of the Administration, or even through the sagacity, or activity of the loyal people, but through the cunning of the conspiring ones, over-reaching itself, and thus working out its own defeat and confusion. They do say that the Father of evil always indulges his chosen disciples with such an excess of subtlety, that he renders their ultimate ruin and punishment inevitable.

And what a time is this to proclaim such a policy, conceived in treachery and brought forth with shameless effrontery. A cessation of hostilities on the heel of decisive naval and land battles, at the very moment that the rebellion without a single foot in their possession on the ocean or on either of the great rivers or lakes, is crumbling to the earth, and at the same time, a dozen new ships of war, are going to complete the investment by sea, and

three hundred thousand volunteers are rushing to the lines to complete the work of restoration and pacification.

A MAIM.

There is a maxim, which thoughtful teachers always inculcate. It is that inconsistency is, in itself, and that, therefore, it is necessary to insure success. This maxim was set forth in the form of a young man, in the writing book, when I was young. "Every infantile beginner," says the copy, "in the form of a fable in Webster's spelling book." The story was, that a farmer using soft words and tufts of grass the farmer tried what virtue there was in stones, and by persistence in that application, he brought the rude boy who was stealing grass, down from the tree, and made him ask the farmer's pardon.

Our Chicago teachers tell us that just as the rude boy is coming down, he must lay down the stones and resort again to the use of grass, with consequence of course, that the farmer must beg pardon of the trespasser.

THE DISPOSITION POLICY AND THE CHICAGO POLICY.

But what makes the Chicago policy more contemptible and even ridiculous, is that it is nothing different from the policy with which the same parties now contract actually ushered in disunion in 1861 in the closing hours of the Administration of James Buchanan. Yes, my dear friends, when we of this Administration came into one place, in March, 1861 we found there existing just the system which is now recommended at Chicago. Namely, 1st, a treasonable confederacy in arms against the Federal authority. 2d, a truce between the Government of the United States and the rebels, a veritable armistice which was so construed that while the National ports and forts were thoroughly invested along the sea coast, and rivers, by the insurgents, they could neither be reinforced, nor supplied even with food by the Government. 2d, a languid debate with a view to an ultimate National Convention which the rebels haughtily despised and contemptuously rejected.

What were the alternatives left us? Either to surrender ourselves and the Government, at discretion, or to summon the people to arms, to terminate the armistice, to adjourn the demoralizing debate, and to "repossess" ourselves of the national forts and ports. And now has all the treasure which has been spent, and all the precious blood that has been poured forth, gone for nothing else but to secure an ignominious retreat, and return at the end of four years to the hopeless imbecility and the rapid process of National dissolution, which existed when Abraham Lincoln took into his hands the reins of Government?

WHAT SAVED THE GOVERNMENT.

Every one of you knows that but for that accession of Abraham Lincoln just at that time the Union would in less than three months have fallen into absolute and irretrievable ruin.

MILITARY ARRESTS—DRAFT.

I will not dwell long on the complaints which misguiding, but not intentionally perverse men, bring against the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. They complain of the arrests of spies and lurking traitors in the loyal States, as if the Government could justify itself for violating without preventive measures, for every State to be invaded or to be carried off into secession.

They complain that when we call for volunteers we present the alternative of a draft, as if when the ship had been sunk, the captain ought to leave the sleeping passengers to go to the bottom without calling upon them to take their turn at the pump.

They are not content with plotting sedition in secret places, but they go up and down the public streets uttering treason, vainly seeking to provoke arrest. In order that they may complain of a denial of the liberty of speech. The imparity they cry, where they enjoy under the protection of constitutional debate, shows at one and the same time, that their complaints are groundless, and that the Union in the element of moral stability is stronger than they know.

ABOUT PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not accept of peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without leaving the abandonment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The rebels never will offer it. Nobody on their behalf can offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago, that practically slavery was no longer in question—that it was perishing under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.

The Union men in all the slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish slavery. "Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. Jefferson Davis tells you, in effect, the same thing. He says it is not for slavery, but for Independence and Sovereignty, for which he is contending. There is a good reason for this. A hundred years ago, when the year of purchase of the land of the working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the slavery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative solution of the questions of casuistry which arose in their day. One of these sects believed in a Kingdom to come, and the other altogether denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widow woman, and afterwards died, and last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection, which of the women shall have this woman to be his wife?"

Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in Heaven. It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to a human being on this side of the grave? What was it to any human being in heaven except the woman and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer, and they received one. The answer was that while in this mortal state, men and women shall never cease to marry and to die, there will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying or giving in marriage.

SLAVERY.

Although absolutely unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery, which have been adopted from necessity to bring the war to a speedy and successful end, will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously with a view to the same end. When the

insurgents shall have disbanded their armies, and laid down their arms, the war will cease, and all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical, and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery, which have been existing between individuals and States and the Federal Government, whether they arose before the civil war began or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

INDIVIDUAL STATES WOULD BE DEFEATED.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators, while yet unsubdued, and exercising unresisted despotism in the insubordination States will sue for or even accept an amnesty, based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirator should tender his submission upon such terms he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union to come, not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them.

And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come from the Confederates in power, just as fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms from the usurpation by which they are now oppressed.

All the world knows, that so far as I am concerned, and I believe, so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just as an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous people, to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

THE PROSPECT.

The sun is setting. Sooner or later it shall rise again, so surely, I think, that the great events we have now celebrated mark the end of our national troubles and the restoration of the national authority, with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

And so I bid you good night, and may God have you, with our whole country, always in His holy and paternal keeping.

Enthusiastic cheers were given at the conclusion of the speech.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Book Store Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. Johnson.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICIAN, dealing from specific causes, in both cases, a new and reliable treatment, in reports of the FORD ASSOCIATION, and in the English, French and German, Address, Dr. J. KELLY HENNINGTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. City-Adwenty

COLGATE'S TOILET SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial to its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan 28thly

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an effective cure for this truly troublesome disease. Dr. J. P. HAZARD, of 144 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering with piles that he has a small quantity of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this simple preparation. It is manufactured at No. 634 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

WY. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.

DIARRHGEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly, and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar stories from these letters. Why does not our government send this valuable preparation to our army? Our army would be equalled with it. It is not a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case an hopeless one. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases ought to be given to the public, and the army, and the people, and to the friends of the cause. It may save them, or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

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Musical Instruments.

PRINCE & CO.'S

IMPROVED

PATENT MELODEONS,

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Manufactory cor. Niagara & Maryland Sts.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

44 Lake Street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

CHAS. E. MACON, New York.

HENRY HOLMAN & CO., New York.

W. F. GOLDBERG, New York.

JAMES W. WILSON, New York.

JAMES WILSON, New York.

A. S. SORDELLER, New York.

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Governor Bacon, for years an efficient railroad operator, says there never was a time during McClellan's connection with the railroad that he could have obtained the position of superintendent of a respectable road, because it was generally known to railroad men that he had capacity to manage it.

Hon. James T. Brady, a distinguished Democratic lawyer and politician of New York, in a late speech, said: "Much has been said about usurpations of power; but where in history will you find a war against rebellion conducted with such moderation?"

### Wants, Sales, Rents, &c.

**DAIRY FARM FOR SALE**—Any one wishing to purchase a farm suitable for a dairy, can obtain a bargain by calling on 1000224111.

**FOR SALE**—A house with two lots for \$320. Also a house and an acre of land for \$120.

**RENT**—The second lot north of the First House, Main street. Apply to W. C. RAYMOND, Lippin's Block, 21 Storey.

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—A small FARM, 25 acres of land, for parties desiring to engage in the hardware business, call on H. L. Smith, 1000224111.

**WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED**—We want good wood choppers immediately. We pay one cent per cord, and are doing the best business in the country. Inquire at C. B. WILKINSON'S Sawmill, 1000224111.

**TO LET**—The third floor of the building on Exchange block. Also 1000224111.

**WANTED**—Two Volunteers: not liable to draft, to serve one year in the United States Army. Apply to 1000224111.

**DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE**—Only one block from the Postoffice, on North Second street, in the Second Ward. Two good lots on the premises. Inquire of H. A. VOSHER, 1000224111.

**TAKEN UP**—By the undersigned, on the 11th inst., in the town of La Prairie, one cow, three calves, and one yearling, all of which were stolen from the farm of the undersigned. Also, in the town of La Prairie, one cow, three calves, and one yearling, all of which were stolen from the farm of the undersigned. Inquire of H. A. VOSHER, 1000224111.

**COW LOST**—A very valuable cow, stolen from the farm of the undersigned, on the 11th inst., in the town of La Prairie. Inquire of H. A. VOSHER, 1000224111.

**3840 ACRES OF LAND**—For sale, lying in the town of La Prairie, in the Second Ward. Inquire of H. A. VOSHER, 1000224111.

**FOR SALE**—A very valuable cow, stolen from the farm of the undersigned, on the 11th inst., in the town of La Prairie. Inquire of H. A. VOSHER, 1000224111.

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## NEW YORK CASH-STORE.

## MRS. BEALE!

## NAHS, GLASS, WHITE LEAD,











Priglasenie

[illegible]

The above sale is further postponed to the 6th of September, A. D. 1864, then and there to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

angelsdewid R. T. PEPPER, Sheriff Rock Co.,

The above sale is further postponed to the 20th of September inst, then and there to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Sept. 6, 1864.

angelsdewid R. T. PEPPER, Sheriff Rock Co.,

Curlys Lyon against Henry A. Lyon.  
By virtue of an execution issued out of the Court for Rock county, on the judgment rendered said Court in the above entitled case, I have taken upon and shall collect of the said Henry A. Lyon, the sum of \$100.00, on the premises described in the notice, in said county, on the 26th day of October, A. D. 1894, at one o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the right, title and interest which the above defendant, Henry A. Lyon, had on the 18th day of January, 1894, or has since acquired in the place, parcel or tract of land situated and being in the Township of Elk, in the county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished by the south fractional half of section 26 (5), in the east side of Rock River, and the south half

**STATE OF WISCONSIN -**  
COURT FOR THE ROCK COUNTY -  
O. WISCONSIN to Almon F. Atkins, Susan Collins,  
G. Collins and Juliette A. Collins, defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint of James H. Brown, George C.  
Chamney, T. Bowen and George R. Whitcomb,  
plaintiffs in this action, which was filed in the  
County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, to-wit:  
the City of Janesville in said county, on the 4th  
of August, 1901, and of each of which is herewith  
a copy of the complaint, and to appear and answer  
the complaint on the 21st day of September, 1901,  
at the Court House in the City of Janesville, Wisconsin,  
at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the said day.  
If you fail to answer the said complaint within the  
time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply  
to the Court for relief as indicated in the complaint.  
Dated August 4, 1901.

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS, Att'ys for Pts.  
89Sagadahoc Row

**TAX NOTICE**  
County of Wisconsin, ss.  
Office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors  
of said County.

Notice is hereby given that the following de-  
bts situated in the City of Janesville, County of  
Rock and State of Wisconsin, was sold on Tax

[illegible]

notice of said petition and a hearing to be given by  
attaching a copy of this order to three newspapers  
published in the city of Milwaukee, to wit: the Mil-  
waukee Daily Gazette, a daily newspaper, printed  
and published in the said city. AMOS B. PRYOR, At-  
torney General of the State of Wisconsin, County of  
Milwaukee.

**CIRCUIT COURT for Rock County**  
The State of Wisconsin to Mary Ingraham  
Student.

You are hereby summoned and required to  
appear in the complaint of Charles A. Ingersoll, the plain-  
tiff, against which you are named as the defendant,  
filed in and docketed in the office of the Clerk  
of the Circuit Court for Rock County, at the  
city of Janesville in said county, and to serve a  
copy of your answer to said complaint on the  
office in said city, within twenty days after the  
date of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of  
service; and if you fail to answer the said com-  
plaint within the time so specified, the plain-  
tiff will apply to the Court for the relief dem-  
anded in the complaint. Dated April 20th, 1894.

Revenue Stamp, 50 cents collected.

C. H. G. WILLIAMS,  
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock County.

COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY.—  
 Matter of the estate of Sarah Pugh, deceased.  
 Letters of administration having been issued  
 to David Pugh and Dexter G. Tracy, at  
 time limited to creditors to present their claims  
 allowable having been limited to the 31st day of  
 September next, the undersigned Clerk of the  
 Court, at his office in the city of Jaccville, in  
 Rock County, on the 31st day of October next, and  
 on the 31st day of November next, at 10 o'clock  
 p. m. will receive, answer and adjust all claims  
 demands of all persons against said deceased.  
 September 3, 1884. AMOS P. PHILLARD,  
 County Clerk.

**SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.—**  
 I am hereby given that special tax warrants for  
 collection of a tax for sidewalks in front of lots  
 10 and 11, in the 1st Addition, and in front of lots  
 12 and 13, in the 2d Addition, and in front of lots  
 14 and 15, in the 3d Addition, all in the 1st  
 Ward, are now in my hands, and that I will  
 receive the same at my office on the 31st day of  
 September, 1884.  
 Dated Treasurer's Office, City of Jaccville,  
 27th Sept 28, 1884.

**SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.—**  
 I am hereby given that a special tax warrant  
 for collection of a tax for a sidewalk on lot No.  
 16, in the 1st Addition, is now in my hands, and  
 that I will receive the same at my office on the  
 31st day of September, 1884.  
 Dated Treasurer's Office, City of Jaccville,  
 27th Sept 28, 1884.

**SEIDLITZ POWDERS.—A sup-**  
**er article, for sale in the**  
**65 and 121 New—Ft. PEOPLE DRUG TO**

**REMOVAL.—DR. HALE has**  
 moved his Throat and Lung Institute  
 from Stone Block, over Colwell's Drug Store,  
 to the new building on the corner of 1st and 2nd  
 streets, between 1st and 2nd streets.